

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

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Dr. Washington's Assailant

Waives Examination and is Held Under Bond

THE DOCTOR MAKES HIS FIRST STATEMENT SINCE THE REGRETTABLE AND CRUEL MISTAKE—CONFIDENCE IN THE TUSKEEGAN UNSHAKEN

PRESIDENT TAFT STANDS BY BOOKER T.—THE DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR HAS FRIENDS.—INSANE SAYS THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Court proceedings in the case of Dr. Booker T. Washington took a trend yesterday which prevented his answering publicly—as he announced he would do—the charge that he was assaulted Sunday because of advances to a white woman. He, therefore, gave to the New York World last night an exclusive interview in which is told for the first time his version of the happenings. The salient points in it are these:

Dr. Washington sat in an easy chair in his room in the Hotel Manhattan as he talked. A huge bouquet of daffodils and jonquils was on the dresser. Another of roses and narcissus was on the center table. Both were tributes from admiring and sympathetic friends. At the base of the flowers were piles of letters and telegrams containing expressions of unshaken confidence in and solicitation for the acknowledged leader of the colored race. On a side table were scores of calling cards.

Among the cards left yesterday were those of Andrew Carnegie, Jacob Schiff, William Jay Schieffelin, Felix M. Warburg, Hamilton W. Mabie, A. G. Agnew, Charles D. Sweeney, Robert Underwood Johnson, the Rev. Leighton Parks, Charles W. Anderson, Dr. A. Jacob, the Rev. A. E. Beed, Robert Shaw Minturn, Charles White Watson and D. Macon Webster.

Dr. Washington's head was bandaged completely on the right side, hiding the ear, and bandages covered the entire scalp except the crown, where rested a soothing quantity of plaster and absorbent cotton. In spite of his painful injuries he was buoyant both mentally and physically. He said he would continue his program of lecturing as originally arranged, speaking at Drew Seminary today on Staten Island, and in the home of William Jay Schieffelin tomorrow, in Philadelphia Sunday, and thence back South. Although definite decision had not been reached yesterday, it may be decided not to prosecute the charge against his assailant. Advice has been received from powerful influences that it may be better to drop the matter and let it be forgotten.

"There was, unfortunately, a misunderstanding about the message which took me to the house in West Sixty-third street," Dr. Washington said. "It came to me in a letter written by my secretary, Elmer J. Scott, in Tuskegee. I destroyed the letter, but that part of it referring to this case read substantially as follows: 'I learned from Daniel C. Smith a few days ago that he was fast closing up his work here. He told me he was due in New York about the same time that you are. He sometimes stops with friends on relatives—McCreary. I think the name is—at No. 112 West Sixty-third street. I thought probably you might want to get in touch with him there in reference to Mr. Low's letter.'"

"Now I will tell you why I destroyed the letter and why, therefore, I cannot produce it. At this time of the year it has been my custom to correspond confidentially with my secretary concerning the promotion, retention and discharge of employees in Tuskegee. All other correspondence is typewritten and placed on file. This letter was written in longhand by Mr. Scott and because of its private character I destroyed it immediately after reading it in order to prevent it creeping into my official correspondence by mistake and being filed where any of the office force in Tuskegee could read it."

"Is Daniel C. Smith's home here?" Dr. Washington was asked. "Yes, he has a home in Montclair, N. J.," the doctor replied. "He has lived there for six or seven years. I have conferred with him many times during my trips to New York, but never in the West Sixty-third street house or in that neighborhood."

Never Has Been Intoxicated.

"I had not touched a drop before leaving the hotel Sunday night to find Mr. Smith. I have never been intoxicated in my life. Anyone could tell by looking at me that I am not a drinking man. I left my hotel about 9 o'clock, took the subway to Fifty-ninth street, where I got out and walked to Sixty-third street. I had the number fixed firmly in my mind, but I was not sure about the name of the friends with whom Mr. Smith might be staying. When I entered the vestibule of the house and looked at the letter boxes, I pressed the call bell under one on which was a name nearest to that which I remembered. There was no response, and I assumed that the people were out to church. I do not recall now what was the name on the letter box which I selected. I left the house, walked around the block and returned. There was no response to my ringing, and I again walked in the street. I recall seeing two women, both of whom were leading dogs. I do not remember that a woman leading a dog passed me while I was in the vestibule of the house, or that any other woman

or women passed me.

Says Second Man Attacked Him.

"I walked toward Broadway before turning around after deciding to make a third and final effort to learn if the people whom I sought were at home. I was making an unusually careful study of the names on the letter boxes, when a man, without coat or vest, rushed out of the hall and attacked me. I tried to explain my presence there, when he shouted that I was an intruder and had been trying to get into his house. His blows continued and I sought to defend myself as I retreated to the street. Another man joined in the attack on me, using a stick or club, and I fled toward Central Park West.

"I did not fall on the pavement and receive my wounds that way, as my assailant has stated. I was staggering from the shock of blows when, fortunately, I ran into a uniformed officer, who stopped the attack on me. We went to the police station, and while there, confused and wounded as I was, I may have said something which gave rise to the report that I had received a telegram which directed me to the Sixty-third street house. It was a letter, as I have told you, and among other things it told of a letter from Seth Low, which was inclosed. Here is Mr. Low's letter," said Dr. Washington, displaying a voluminous letter dated March 9 and signed Seth Low. In it the writer made suggestions concerning the administration of affairs at Tuskegee.

"The charges made against me would be thrown aside as preposterous by any intelligent person," the doctor continued.

"I am a man who has traveled extensively, almost all over the world. I have enjoyed the advantages of education. Even assuming that I were frivolously inclined, would I seek a flirtation on the street? Would I use such an expression as 'Hello, sweetheart!' in addressing a woman? That is the expression which Mrs. Ulrich said was made to her. I want to repeat that I did not speak to, recognize or approach any woman that night."

Beautiful Women Saluted Him.

"It has been somewhat embarrassing for me on several occasions when I have been visiting in New York to be saluted by beautiful, handsomely gowned women whom I have passed while out walking. It may be that I had been presented to them after my lectures or at receptions, but rather than make a mistake I did not reply to their salutations. I have been greatly distressed by the affair which has attended by present visit to New York."

Dr. Washington was on hand at 2 P. M. in West Side Court when the case of his alleged assailant, Albert Ulrich, was called before Magistrate Cornell. Fifty-fourth street in front of the building was thronged; every seat in the court room was taken, and spectators stood along the walls. Reserves had been sent from the West Sixty-eighth street station to silence any demonstration that might arise, and when Dr. Washington arrived in a taxicab and entered court on the arm of former Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, the unconscious rattle which attends a large assemblage was suppressed.

Case Heard in Private Chambers.

Dr. Washington went immediately to the Magistrate's private chambers, accompanied by his counsel, Willard Smith; James I. Moore and William J. Gibson, of No. 32 Liberty street, counsel for Ulrich; Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith and Chief Magistrate William McAdoo.

Apparent verification of a report which spread through court that powerful influences had been at work throughout the morning to reconcile the case without intruding on the dignity of its legal aspects was had when the principals reappeared. Dr. Washington followed Chief Magistrate McAdoo as if to take a place behind the bench until the Magistrate discovered the mistake and directed Dr. Washington to the inclosure in front of the bench. The court room had been cleared meantime, so great was the crowd. It was then seen that among the spectators were William Jay Schieffelin and Borough President George McAneny, president and vice president, respectively, of the Armstrong Association, which aids Tuskegee work in New York; James H. Pitts, president of the City National Bank of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Jacob W. Mack, chairman of the Society for the Betterment of the Conditions of the Negro.

Dr. Washington took the witness chair and was sworn. His affirmation to the oath was the only word he spoke during the proceedings. As Magistrate Cornell took up the complaint, Lawyer Moore said: "My client has entered a formal plea of not guilty and by my direction he waives examination and will give bail to answer the charges in Special Ses-

sions."

Bail was furnished in \$500, and Ulrich left the court room in advance of Dr. Washington. The latter found it almost impossible to make his way through the crowd, and reaching the curb, was assisted into an automobile and whisked away.

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
Brutally Assaulted in New York While Looking For a Friend—His Assailant Held in \$1,500 Bond.

New York March 20. Dr. Booker T. Washington, one of the best known educators in the world, was brutally assaulted Sunday evening in this city, while looking for a Mr. Smith, in No. 112 West 63d street. He was sent to Flower Hospital, where sixteen stitches were taken in his scalp. His assailant was taken in his scalp. His assailant was a man by the name of Ulrich, who said that his wife told him that a Negro had spoken to her in the hallway.

Wound Causes Hemorrhage.

Attorney Smith, who represented Washington, told Magistrate Cornell that his client had eleven wounds and that one of the wounds had caused a serious hemorrhage of the ear.

A short affidavit then was made by Policeman Tierney, who brought Ulrich to court, and on this the prisoner was held in \$1,500 bail. A bond was furnished for Ulrich's appearance in court, and he was released.

Washington, who went to his apartments at the Hotel Manhattan after having his wounds dressed, told the police that he had received a letter from his secretary saying that D. C. Smith, the auditor of Tuskegee Institute, of which he is the head, was in New York city and desired to see him.

President Taft to Dr. Washington.

"The White House, Washington, March 22, 1911. "My Dear Dr. Washington: I am greatly distressed at your misfortune and I hasten to write you of my sympathy, my hope that you will soon recover from the wounds inflicted by insane suspicion or viciousness, and of my confidence in you, in your integrity and morality of character and in your highest usefulness to your race and to all the people of this country."

"It would be a nation's loss if this untoward incident in any way impaired your great power for good in the solution of one of the most difficult problems before us."

"I want you to know that your friends are standing by you in every trial, and that I am proud to subscribe myself as one."

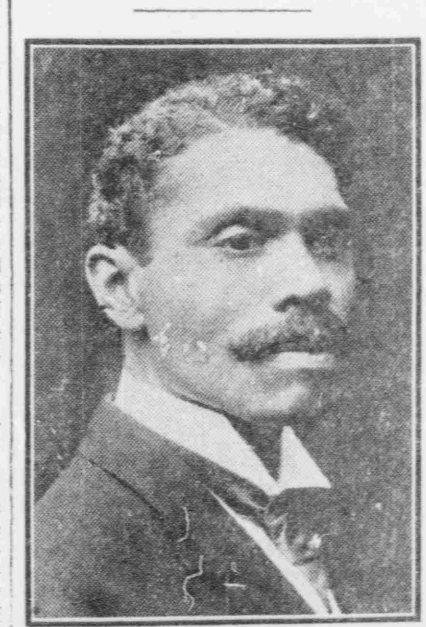
(Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT."

"Dr. Booker T. Washington, Hotel Manhattan, New York City."

TRUSTEES NAMED
At Meeting in Columbus of State Lincoln Memorial Board.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—At the next meeting of the Lincoln Memorial Board, March 29, final arrangements will be made for actually starting work on the statue. The new trustees, who are not members of the G. A. R., were announced today, as follows: State School Commissioner John W. Zeller; Mayor Brand Whitlock, of Toledo; George D. Selby, of Portsmouth; President W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce University; J. H. Beall, of Scioto; President S. D. Fess, of Antioch College; O. C. Barber, of Akron; George B. Christian, of Marion; James J. Robinson, of Toledo; John T. Mack, of Sandusky; J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati; Judge R. G. Richards, of Steubenville; General R. B. Brown, of Zanesville; General John C. Speaks, of Columbus; Colonel Byron L. Bargar, of Columbus; H. E. Favey, of Xenia; Judge Oren Britt Brown, of Dayton; Senator William Green, of Coshocton; Fred Lazarus, of Columbus, and Attorney-General Timothy S. Hogan.

The honorary members are former Senator J. B. Foraker, former Governor James E. Campbell, of Columbus; former Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland; former Governor Andrew L. Harris, of Eaton; Judges of the Supreme Court, William T. Spear, William Z. Davis, John A. Shanck, James L. Price, James G. Johnson, Maurice Donohue, former Judges Joseph P. Bradley, of Pomeroy; William B. Crew, of Cleveland, and A. N. Summers, of Springfield; former Congressmen Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, and J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, and General Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



MR. RALPH W. TYLER,
Auditor for the Navy Department, One of the Trust and Most Distinguished Representatives.



DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Who Was Brutally Assaulted in New York City Last Week—Hundreds of Distinguished Men and Leading Citizens Come to His Defense.

Is It Retribution?

(Roanoke Times.)

One of the most pathetic and peculiar conditions in the history of the United States Senate is brought to public notice by the incident, if recently, when Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, in an attempt to pronounce a eulogy on dead fellow-Senators, broke down in tears. The truth is, Senator Tillman's mind is gone. It is to the honor of the newspaper people of the country that those of them informed on public affairs have known many months that the Senator was suffering from incurable brain trouble, but not one of them ever had made even the slightest allusion to it. We take the Associated Press dispatch telling of his collapse to be a guarded official public indication of the mournful truth. Perhaps this is considered necessary, because a man in Senator Tillman's condition and position might do vast harm unless the facts were understood.

At the Democratic love feast in Baltimore last month it was pitiful to see the man once so self-assertive, the man who used to sway and incite maddened crowds of sweating and muscular men, obviously and painfully trying to be his old self, to keep his attention fixed, to indicate his former understanding of what was being done and said. This is the first time, we believe, in the country that a Senator mentally incapable, or fast approaching that condition, has held a seat in the Upper House. And the consideration manifested by other Senators, by the newspaper people of all factions and the Legislature of South Carolina, is very beautiful.

INTERSCHOLASTIC DEBATE

On the evening of March 31st, the Eureka Literary Society of Howard University promises a rare treat to all in the form of a debate between M Street High School and Howard Academy. Since this is the first time that the Academy has debated outside of its department it is naturally arousing great enthusiasm among the students. The subject is, Resolved: That United States Senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people.

Messrs. William Pollard '11, Charles Humbert '11, George Hall '12, and James W. Jackson, as alternate, will defend the affirmative to the Academy. Messrs. Fred Malone, John Freeman, and George E. Hayes will defend the negative side for M Street.

The large student body and many friends of each school are expected and the Eureka has secured the use of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church for the occasion.

Music will be furnished by the University Orchestra. Exercises begin at 8:15 sharp. Admission twenty-five cents.

Out Again.

Mr. James H. Winslow, the well known funeral director of this city, who has been so seriously ill, is up and out again looking well. He has the best wishes of The Bee and his numerous friends on his speedy and successful recovery.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

(By Miss G. B. Maxfield.)

A bill has been passed in Utah, making it a misdemeanor to sell cigarettes or cigarette papers.

The seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth of ex-President Grover Cleveland was celebrated in Princeton, N. J. The association in charge of erecting a memorial was in hopes of getting \$1,400 to complete the erection of the \$100,000 tower at Princeton University.

Prof. W. P. Dabney, according to "Times-Star," Cincinnati, Ohio, is not in favor of separate public schools. He says if colored children be separated, why not Hungarians and Italians? Prof. Dabney is paymaster in the city treasurer's office, and editor of the Republican Union.

It is said of the one billion spent upon the common schools in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia, at least \$185,000,000 have been spent upon the common schools for colored Americans.

Col. Roosevelt, by pressing a button, opened three massive iron gates weighing 6,000 pounds a piece, thus officially opening the Roosevelt dam, a part of the Salt River irrigation project.

According to Mr. Lohman, Japan is hostile to United States. He claims they have their eyes on the Philippines, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii. Troops will be sent to strengthen garrisons in Hawaii.

Plans are being projected by the associations of colored physicians, pharmacists and dentists of Macon, Ga., to erect a hospital for colored people to cost not less than five thousand dollars. Thirteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed.

T. Thomas Fortune, the veteran editor, was given \$315 as a tribute to his work and worth.

A movement is on foot to have colored dental surgeons give places in the United States Army. The movement is being pushed to a successful issue by several influential colored men here and elsewhere.

The State of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$86,000 for the Douglass hospital, which is colored. The State also appropriated \$8,000 for building purposes.

Miss Zelbe Kinney, the woman sculptor, has the contract to make ten statues as memorials of the women of the Confederacy. The statues are to cost \$10,000 each, and to be placed in the capitol of each Confederate State except South Carolina.

Rhode Island clergymen have taken the first step toward regulating marriages. A set of questions have been sent to every Protestant minister. Their aim is to prevent divorced people marrying in that State, and couples who cannot be married within their own church from being united by other clergymen.

Workmen making alterations in the sub-treasury in Philadelphia found the \$1,400 which had been last for three years. The money, which was mildewed and covered with dust, was in one hundred dollar bills.

It is announced that boys graduating from the Cambridge high school and whose parents are unable to pay their tuition fee to Harvard, will be admitted free to the university during the freshman year.

Three additional officers of the army have been selected by the Secretary of War for duty at the United States Embassy at Tokio for the study of the Japanese language. They will be engaged in the study of the language about two years.

The Rockefeller commission in gathering information regarding the hookworm disease, says in Belgium, the province of Liege, a fight against the disease was made by the minors, reducing the percentage of infection by 80 per cent. And frequently months go by without the discovery of a single parasitic anemic.

To much bathing by the people of Java is attributed to the spread of Asiatic cholera in the island, according to William Palmer, the scientist of the Department of Agriculture. The Commercial Club of Seattle, Wash., cabled \$1,500 to the American Red Cross for the Chinese famine sufferers. This makes a total of \$9,000 sent by the club.

Worthy tributes were paid to Edward Brown, colored, by the white lawyers of Richmond, Va. Brown for some forty years had been a messenger in the law library there. He was very popular with the legal fraternity throughout the State, and the lawyers raised money to erect a shaft over his last resting place.

HAD WE SUFFRAGE

In the District of Columbia, What Would Happen?

Colored Americans voting for men, not party.

Police Court Judges elected and not appointed.

A Chief of Police who would appoint men on the force regardless of their color.

Commissioners who would know no man by the color of his skin.

Police sergeants of color, appointed on their merits.

Colored clerks who were competent to fill the positions.

At least one member of the Excise Board of color.

Favoritism abolished and the merit system in vogue.

The Bee would be a daily.